

The Cincinnati Star.

THE DAILY STAR is served by carriers to their subscribers in the City of Cincinnati and in all important Western cities and towns for 12 CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier. Or the paper will be mailed, postage paid, to any part of the country for 50 CENTS PER MONTH, \$6 per annum.

THE STAR is the only STRICTLY INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER published in Cincinnati. It is taken and read by people of all parties and shades of opinion, and it seeks to present the news of all kinds fairly and faithfully, with justice to all and with especial favor to none.

THE WEEKLY STAR—\$1 PER YEAR, circulates in all parts of the country, and is a first-class family newspaper.

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Address THE STAR, 250 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

FORTUNATELY nobody was disappointed in Weston.

TAMMANY is not contented to hire a hall. She aspires to a whole hotel.

BEN. BUTLER lifted his voice in New York last night in aid of Ireland's sufferers.

A DUPLICATE of Melikoff's coat of mail is demanded at Louisville. The assassin hangs upon Mayor Baxter's footsteps.

CONSTERNATION and despair seems to have settled down upon the musical world. Even New York piano-makers have agreed to disagree.

A TOLEDO mother-in-law defies the majesty of the law, and her daughter's husband resorts to a writ of habeas corpus to get possession of his wife.

POSSIBLY, there is greater need for the services of the "Salvation Army" on this side of the water than in England, where they come from, but it is not so recorded in the dispatches.

NINE Chippewa Chiefs have charged down upon Washington with a bundle of grievances. No man in the country gets more railroad rides at the expense of the Government than the Indian Chief.

MR. HAWLEY, Asistant Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned because he is a candidate for the nomination of Governor of Illinois. This looks like giving up a bird in the hand for two in the bush.

AFTER all De Lesseps did not deviate from his tour to inspect the Miami Canal, neither did he trouble himself to step out at St. Louis and view the big bridge. De Lesseps is no engineer, that is plain.

THERE will now probably be exhibited a forcible example of Old Virginia pluck. The Legislature, which can not meet again in regular session for two years, has adjourned without passing an appropriation bill, and the Governor intimates that he will not call them in special session.

IN the midst of a fertile farming region, owned chiefly by those earnest champions of peace and good-will, the Friends, lies the quiet little town of Waynesville, where, it would seem, the world's worst wickedness could never penetrate. Yet some of the darkest deeds that stain the calendar of crime have transpired there within a year.

SINCE the announcements have been made that Cincinnati is to be illuminated and decorated next Thursday in honor of the guests from the South, who come up over our new railroad to attend the fete specially prepared for them, it seems to us that Cincinnati owes it to herself as well as to those new friends to make the occasion one to be long remembered. The great Music Hall banquet is so far advanced in its preparation that we are able to say that it will be the most elegant affair of the kind ever given in this country, both as to its extent and the nature of its appointments, conduct, menu and accessories generally, and the illumination by the citizens ought to be hearty. Cincinnati, barring the smoke, when she puts on her gala dress, is a pleasant sight to behold. Not to do her best next Thursday would be enough to make the very bones of those who are dead turn in their graves at the memory of the rejoicing they felt almost half a century ago over the inauguration of the scheme for building the magnificent railroad that stands before us to-day in its integrity no dream of enthusiasts, but a palpable and tangible fact, if not a thing of beauty, at least a joy to our citizens and an abiding blessing forever.

A SENSIBLE JUDICIAL DECISION. The rights of the "Corner Loafers" have never been well defined by any court of competent jurisdiction until quite recently. Hitherto he has been merely subject to the imperious command of the gentleman in the blue coat, to "move along." This only mitigated but did not remove the nuisance from the public thoroughfare. He would, like the itch or measles, break out in a new place, and stand and stare and make ridiculous jokes and equivocal tobacco juice upon the pavement to be swept up by ladies' dresses, as though the filth of his

conversation was not enough for the ladies to be subjected to.

The C. L. in fact had come to be regarded as an irresponsible or unsufferable nuisance—an inevitable evil growing out of a hybrid state of civilization under which people must live wherever the American eagle flaps his wings, for if there is anything the American eagle does guarantee to the American public it is an unlimited amount of individual liberty. The American eagle was the originator of the "go as you please" doctrine in the race of life, and the common loafer leans with folded arms complacently and defiantly on that doctrine. No statutory law has yet been enacted for his suppression and he knows it. But an English Judge—Lord Justice Brett, of the Manchester Assizes—has quite recently passed judgment upon a case that defines all the rights and moral responsibilities of the C. L.

CUSTOM-HOUSES AND THINGS.

The everlasting procrastination of the Government in carrying forward the work of constructing its Custom-houses in the principal cities of the country is one of the things that it is difficult to see any valid reason for. We will take our own Custom-house as an instance. The ground site was purchased with a vast flourish of trumpets years ago. The excavation for the basements went forward slowly after long delay; the foundations followed, and after everybody had about forgotten what the tall board fences about it had been constructed for, the walls of the edifice gradually emerged from behind the wooden inclosures, and it became apparent to the young men who had looked upon the excavations as boys that a stately edifice was rising into being.

Every few months the gang of workmen disappear from the walls and, after a period of hibernation, more or less protracted, reappear from no one knows where, and no one knows why, and the drowsy work of erection proceeds once more in the usual drowsy order. For months the great white structure that looks as if it might be the ruins of a temple to Pallas or Juno has been dumb as the Cradle of Delphos. There are mysterious rumors that it awaits the action of the Governmental Cerebus to wave its golden wand, but why the watch-dogs of the nation could not have counted out the shekels when thousands of willing laborers were gaunt and hungry for the lack of work, and would have worked for three-fourths the wages demanded to-day instead of waiting until men have work, is a mystery.

The Government credit is good; capitalists go begging for its bonds at four per cent. per annum, and since it has to finish up its buildings some time, it matters little whether it expends its millions of dollars more or less this year or next, or the year following. At this time four stories are finished above the ground level, and the edifice awaits the roof and the internal finish. The dispatches state that Gen. Young is laboring with the Committee of Congress to secure an appropriation of \$350,000, that the work may go on. Surely if it is wise to finish it at all it is wise to finish it at once.

Enough is done to show that if Mullett did occasionally use an unorthodox expletive when badly gounded, he knew how to plan an imposing edifice that could be used for something other than a statue to a heathen god when completed, and, if, therefore, Congress is still in the agony of considering the matter of that appropriation when to-day's STAR is issued, we humbly beseech their august mightiness to have some bowls of compassion for the constituents who have waited for lol these many years to see the Custom House completed.

Editorial Spinners.

The tendency in Canada fashions is to return to the Princess style—of Governor General.

Mosquitoes die in the fall, but a few put on wings and come out again in the spring.

California is willing to excuse the Chinese, but the latter do not care to be excused.

The season is approaching when young lovers will grow pensive over expensive ice cream indulgences in the evening rambles.

The reason the bays ran away with Augustus Charles and Arminia was because A. C. was too bashful to tell his whoa.

Noah had pairs of most kinds of animals in the Ark, but he did not have Am-rat if the biblical account is to be relied on.

The young Republicans of Massachusetts are said to be nearly all bald-headed. This is thought to indicate their extraordinary early life.

John, who is preparing for college and looks at the matter scientifically, says that what is the matter with Ed Perkins is a flux of brain tissue.

If Dennis Kearney and the San Francisco crows carry out their threats there will soon be nothing left in Chinatown in that city but a greasy spot and a pile of broken china.

An unsophisticated subscriber writes to inquire what they mean by horses trotting in 2:40 time. This is a slangy expression of the fact that we would not encourage in young people. It means a horse that will trot a mile in two hours and forty minutes.

Comptroller Kelly, of New York, boasts of having used one gold pen twenty-seven years. The father of one of our old school fellows used to boast of having kept a jack-knife thirty years. He had had during the time twenty-four new blades and thirteen new handles, but it was just as good as new still.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The English Papers of This Morning.

The Commercial says: "It is a great pity that the trouble of clear thinking in this city can not be adjusted. About five thousand persons are out of employment, and one of our most profitable industries is suffering. This is a very serious public misfortune. On the part of the Union men, they concede the right of non-Union men to work beside them. They claim for themselves the right to organize for their mutual protection. Surely they have that right, and they are not asserting it just now offensively. It is the abuse of the right—the coercion of non-conformists—that is the mischief. Those who do not agree with them—the unwillingness to allow men to work who are willing to do so—that make the mischief. This element of disorder is wanting. There is no irreconcilable dispute about wages. The proprietors at first demanded that the men should, before going to work, sign a pledge that they would not belong to the Union. This was harsh—an extreme measure. It has been withdrawn, but there is yet a restriction that the men shall not belong to the Union. It seems to us that if the Union is not to be used for aggressive purposes—if it does not make war upon those who do not belong to it—the exclusion of Union men from the shops is unwarranted. We have remarked several times that Mr. St. Hoffman has held office too long. If he is as smart a young man as his friends say he is, it is high time he was engaged in private business. The public have had enough of his valuable services. The situation at Columbus is this: The Bounce Bill has caused the House, is to be reported in the Senate without recommendation today and will probably come up for final action on Wednesday. The enemies of the bill will per se desire to take hasty action on it, owing to the large list of absentees early in the week, and the fact that Senator Kirby, a friend of the measure, has been called to St. Louis on law business that he can not postpone. The special object is to break the continuity. If a Republican of the ring is to be elected Comptroller Mr. Hoffman might as well go on. One ringmaster is like another, whether he calls himself a Democrat or Republican. The election of Mr. Dexter by the Board of Public Works would amount to ordering an investigation that would go to the bottom of things. We believe the Board of Public Works will agree with unanimity to appoint Mr. Dexter, and that the fact may properly be made known to the Ohio Senate to-day. There can be no occasion for concealment, and there is no reason for delay.

The Enquirer says: Mr. House recalled attention in his speech to the manner in which Civil Service reform had been illustrated in New York. Collector Arthur and A. B. Cornell, Naval Officer, had been removed by the President, "in order," said the President in a message to the Senate, "that this important office may be honestly and efficiently administered." Cornell is now in the hands of the Governor of New York and Sherman and Evans, two Cabinet officers, in obedience to the Civil Service reform order, go to New York to elect a successor for Cornell, and the President sends an electrifying message for him to the Empire State. The Civil Service order forbids Federal office-holders to take part in political campaigns, and accordingly the President himself and the speaking members of his Cabinet appear on the stump in the campaigns in close and important States to arrange for the Republican victory. The President is now ordered that no political assessments should be allowed; but George C. Gorham, Secretary of the National Republican Committee in 1878, swears that nearly \$100,000 were assessed and collected from Federal employees in that year, the circular calling for the payment of the assessment having the approval of the President. These are some glimpses of the virtue of this Administration.

The Gazette says: The Gazette has no candidate for Mr. Hoffman's place, and nothing to gain by superseding him, more than the gain to the public in general. It regards this affair as one in which the course was clearly pointed out by the election last October. That election meant a condemnation of all the arbitrary partisan measures of the Democratic Legislature taking from our citizens the right of honest rule and the fruits of their own election. We ask is not the pushing of Grant a taking of the risk of encountering a popular sentiment which would jeopardize the election? A victory of the nomination over a strong feeling in the party may be bad for the election. Let us look at Ohio. The Republicans are far from a unit on any candidate. Mr. Sherman has a strong support; Mr. Blaine a large popularity; General Grant man friends; many think that Washburne would harmonize things; but toward any one of these there is strong feeling of opposition because of a principle. Do we accept the result of the others without feeling that they were sacrificing a principle; but it would be foolish to affect blindness to the fact that a large number of Republicans in Ohio believe that the nomination of General Grant would be the sacrifice of a principle which has been held sacred for a century, and which is important to the preservation of the republic in all future time. The parties in Ohio are nearly balanced. Can the Republicans afford to trample on this sentiment? Does any one think the party can elect a President without the vote of Ohio? John Bright thoroughly understands the situation, as he has shown in his recently published letter to a Georgian. He declares that the South can not expect any large colonization from England as long as the old temper of the people continues. Whether or not the reports be true that the negro is ill treated and that there is a widespread hostility to Northern settlers, as long as the belief exists that there is something in them the bulk of immigration will be directed toward the North and West. There are Southerners who have no doubt about the prejudices of section, and for their own benefit and that of the communities in which they dwell they should heed the lesson conveyed in Mr. Bright's friendly note.

The German Papers. The Volksfreund says: St. Hoffman has many friends among the Republicans. That is the reason why the bill, which has for its object his removal, is not passed as quickly as desired by his enemies. The Volksblatt says: One may think what he pleases about the Southern Railroad, but it is evident that we must give a welcome reception to our Southern guests who arrive here this week, and make their stay as pleasant as possible, so that they will come here soon again and often. The Gazette has rightly called attention to the fact that the opposition against Grant is not confined to the discussion of the third term question, but chiefly to the history and nature of his administration, especially his second term. A discussion of this would clearly bring to light the grounds against a third nomination of Grant. The Freie Presse says: Wednesday of this week will be a memorable day in the history of our city. It will be witness to the official opening of our Southern Road and of the love feast of our own and the Southern business men and merchants.

who for the first time come in such numbers to the beautiful city on the Ohio.

Woe Wirelings.

Hon. L. H. Holton, M. P., died at Ottawa, Ont.

Levison Mayer killed by cars at Brazil, Indiana.

Isaac Billman fatally hurt by cars near Coesee, Ind.

Benjamin Newlin's house burned at McArthur, O.

Nicholas Schulz, old citizen, died, at Lafayette, Ind.

Robert Berts found dead at Newcastle, Pa. Disposition.

Four thousand piano-makers locked out in New York City.

Miss Mary Green's barn burned near Fort Wayne, Ind.

Frank Hamlin, mysteriously missing from Bloomville, O.

Charles Stapleford, switchman, killed by cars at Fort Wayne.

Charles Adfts fatally injured by a runaway at Wheeling, W. Va.

Samuel McWilliams and James Symmes, old citizens, died at Piqua, O.

W. T. Geer, prominent citizen, fatally injured by a fall at Galena, Ill.

Colonel Clark E. Carr's residence burned at Galesburg, Ill. Loss \$12,000.

Wm. H. Halling's dairy building burned near Sylvania, O. Loss \$8,000.

W. N. Adams, City Treasurer of Ogdenburg, N. Y., has gone glimmering.

Gottlieb Olmeyer's brewery burned at Minneapolis, Minn. Loss \$20,000.

Bart n S. Harter, of Spencerville, O., found dead at Tippecanoe City, Ind.

Near Laporte, Ind., Robert White's house was totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$3,000.

Stephen J. Moore, who killed his brother-in-law in Audrain County, Mo., was cleared.

Testimony all closed in the Keelie County Treasury robbery case at Georgetown, O.

George H. Hammond, the actor, known as George H. Hillman, committed suicide in Boston.

A fire broke out in Coshocton, O., in the millinery establishment of Miss C. Taylor. Loss \$5,000.

John Sammet, the murderer of Cristian Spuhler, was sentenced, in Canton, O., to be hanged June 25th.

Charles Calheart Taylor, City Editor of the Philadelphia Times, committed suicide at his home in Philadelphia.

Durinz an altercation at Chillicothe, O., Wm. Cousins, aged seventeen, fatally shot Wm. Golden. Both colored.

Wm. Boyer, Cambridge City, Ind., died from being struck with a club by Levi Gorman, who has been arrested.

Andy Monihan, the escaped murderer, of Leansport, Ind., was caught Saturday night in the outskirts of the city.

The body of an old man named I. Tennant was found on the plains near Hot Creek, Wyoming, frozen to death.

Dr. Luther P. Dickinson, editor of the Planter and Farmer, magazine, at Richmond, Va., charged with extensive forgeries.

The divorce case of Lucinda Coombs vs. John M. Coombs, in the Lafayette (Ind.) Superior Court, was decided, awarding plaintiff \$16,000 alimony.

The residence of Mr. Richard Johnson, a farmer, near Dennison, Crawford County, Iowa, was burned on Friday, and two daughters perished in the flames.

A bold attempt was made to assassinate Mayor Bator, of Louisville, Saturday, but no injury was done him. The would-be murderer was Samuel Reid, formerly boss of a gang of street scrapers.

The steamer Montana, from New York to Liverpool, went ashore on the mainland of Church Bay, Ireland, during a heavy fog, on Saturday morning. All the passengers and crew were safely landed, but the ship and cargo will prove a total loss.

In the O'Leary and Weston walk at San Francisco the former scored five hundred and sixteen miles and the latter four hundred and ninety. At Jamestown, N. Y., Harrison won by a score of two hundred and fifteen miles in forty-nine hours.

THE VATICAN COUNCIL.

Lecture by Father Calmer at St. Xavier's Church.

At St. Xavier's Church last evening Father Calmer resumed his regular course of lectures on the prerogatives of the Roman Pontiff. It was a brief but entertaining and instructive discourse, and was listened to most attentively by a full audience composed equally of Catholics and Protestants.

After a short resume of his discourse of the previous Sunday evening, the lecturer called the attention of his hearers to the Vatican Council in relation, more especially, to the doctrine of Infallibility. This august assemblage had declared the sentiment prevalent among the teachers of the Church regarding the Supreme Authority vested in the person of the then reigning Pontiff, Pius the Ninth. The Pope had sent forth his order, and a few moments had sufficed to gather together from the four corners of the earth the Chief Pastors of the Christian Church.

The Council was opened December 8th, 1869. The attending Bishops came from every clime and country, from the Arctic Ocean to the River Plata in the New World and from the Sea of Japan to the River Tigris in the Old; every State and province in Christendom was represented; from Chinese Tartary and the frozen wastes of Siberia, from the Capitals of Europe and the Territories of our western land; Bishops of every nation and every rite were there—Latin, Greek, Syrian, Chaldean, Armenian. These all obeyed the summons of Peter in the person of his successor and assembled in the Church which bears the Apostle's name.

The brilliant pageant on the opening day of the Council equaled in what met the eyes any of the triumphal processions of old Rome, while in moral dignity these could not compare with it. As the long array of Bishops passed up the nave and turned aside into the Council Hall and came one by one to offer their obedience to the Vicar of Christ and when Pius the Ninth, with uplifted hands invoked the blessing of the Most High upon the Assembled Fathers, men felt that they were looking at a scene at which angels might rejoice to be present.

It is the glory of the Church to have fused all nationalities into one great family and this scene under the Dome of Saint Peter's is a striking illustration of that supernatural unity which nothing else on earth resembles. These Bishops of a multitude of races and tongues had come and offered in turn to the successor of Peter their homage and obedience, moved by no constraining power save that of conscience, faith and reason. It is in this we have further and unerring assurance of the Bishop of Rome as the successor of St. Peter and Christ's Vicar upon earth.

A feeble old man without one single hu-

man ally in whom he could trust, with all the moral influence of the opposition world against him, calmly ordered all the Bishops of the Church to be in Rome on a certain day. The world laughed, but the day came and the Bishops were there. This man was powerless, in the human sense of power, yet all obeyed his behest. He obeyed him because he is the nature of this unity of faith and submission, the source of authority, invested with a primacy of jurisdiction over Christ's Church.

The transcendent prerogative of Peter, the office of infallible teacher of the Church, was one of the chief doctrines which the Council of the Vatican had to defend and set forth. The Bishops had debated this point for months with the utmost care, having consulted the voice of tradition with the testimony of Scripture, and weighed it in the balance of reason. It was found requisite to declare it, and make the Pope's infallibility an article of the Church's faith. This infallibility is a necessary and logical consequence flowing from the primacy of the Bishop of Rome.

The lecturer gave a graphic description of the scene during the ceremonies of the day, July 18, 1870, when this doctrine was first formally promulgated in St. Peter's Church by the Pope and the assembled Bishops. This was based upon the account of an eye-witness, the correspondent of the London Times, who tells that at a time when the votes of the Bishops on the proposed doctrine were being called, a terrific tempest of hail and thunder and lightning burst over the church, and rendered the scene strange and weird in the highest degree awe-inspiring. Out of 535 votes but 2 were opposed to the declaration. As the Pope gave his sanction a tremendous peal of thunder shook St. Peter's, and supplied all need of salves of artillery from the Castle of St. Angelo.

The Vatican Council, said the lecturer, is the great exponent of the primacy and the exalted prerogatives attached thereto. Would you allow your house to burn down if water would save it? No. Then save your lungs from destruction by curling your couch with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache drops cure in one minute.

Attention, Horse Dealers.

Use Hyland's Lightning Healing Powder, the quickest remedy for all evil and painful diseases that horses are liable to have. Sold by John Keeshan, Sixth and Walnut streets.

VEGETINE

For Dropsy.

Dr. H. R. STEVENS, R. I., Oct. 19, 1877. CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 19, 1877. Dr. H. R. STEVENS: It is a pleasure to give my testimony for your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with dropsy, under the doctor's care. He said it was water under the heart and liver. I received no benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine; in fact I was growing worse. I have tried many remedies; they did not help me. Vegetine is the medicine for dropsy. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles. I have taken thirty bottles in all, and am perfectly well, never felt better. No one can feel more thankful than I do.

I am, dear sir, gratefully yours, A. B. WHEELER.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, and general debility, from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE

For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

Dr. H. R. STEVENS, R. I., Dec. 28, 1877. BURLINGTON, N. H., Dec. 28, 1877. Mr. H. R. STEVENS:—Dear Sir: I had a cough, for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the Vegetine. It was very low; my system was debilitated by disease. I had the kidney complaint, and was very nervous—cough had, lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me. It has helped my cough, and I am stronger now. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the Vegetine. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.

MRS. A. J. PENDELTON.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels; quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions; and arouses the whole system to action.

VEGETINE

For Sick Headache.

Dr. H. R. STEVENS, R. I., Jan. 1, 1878. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 1, 1878. Mr. STEVENS:—Dear Sir: I have used your Vegetine for Sick Headache, and been greatly benefited thereby. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine.

Yours very respectfully, MRS. JAMES CONNER, 411 Third st.

HEADACHE.—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, &c. VEGETINE can be said to be a nerve restorer for the many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint. Nervousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliousness, &c. Try the VEGETINE. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE

Doctor's Report.

Dr. CHAS. M. DUDMAN, Apothecary, Evansville, Ind. The doctor writes: I have a large number of good customers who take Vegetine. They all speak well of it. I know it is a good medicine for the complaints for which it is recommended.

Very respectfully, DR. J. E. BROWN & CO., Druggists, Uniontown, Ky.

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ST. JACOBS OIL